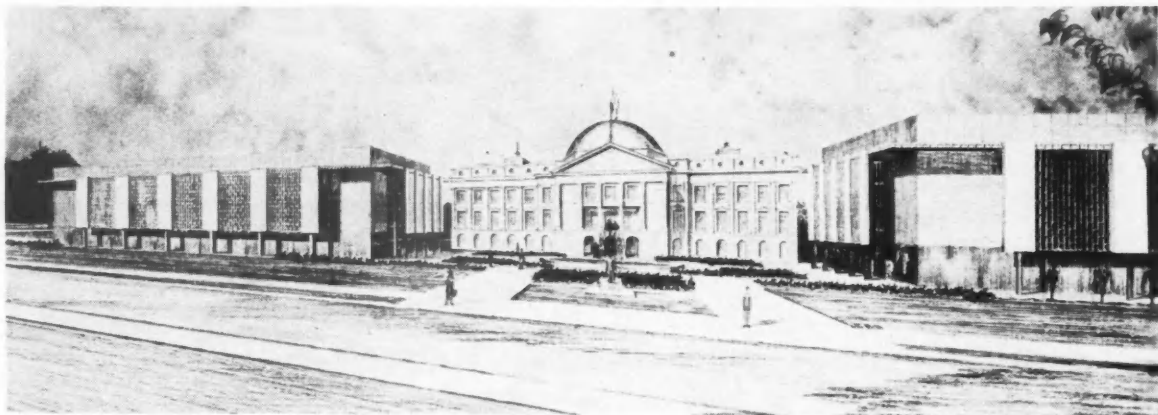




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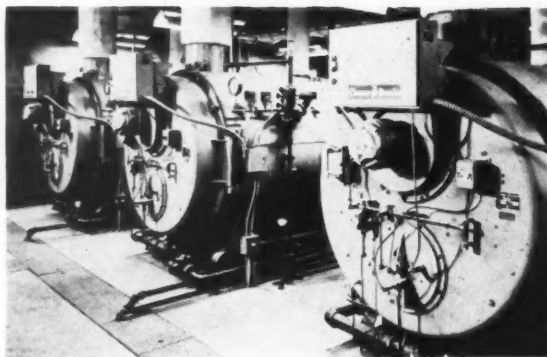
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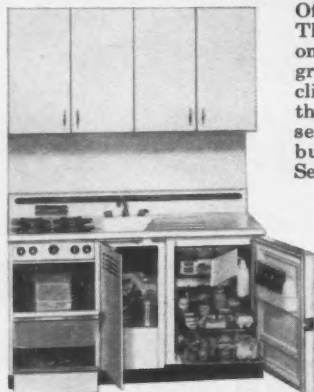
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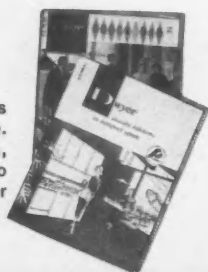
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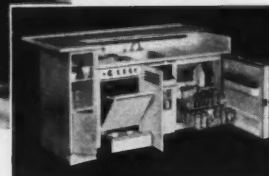


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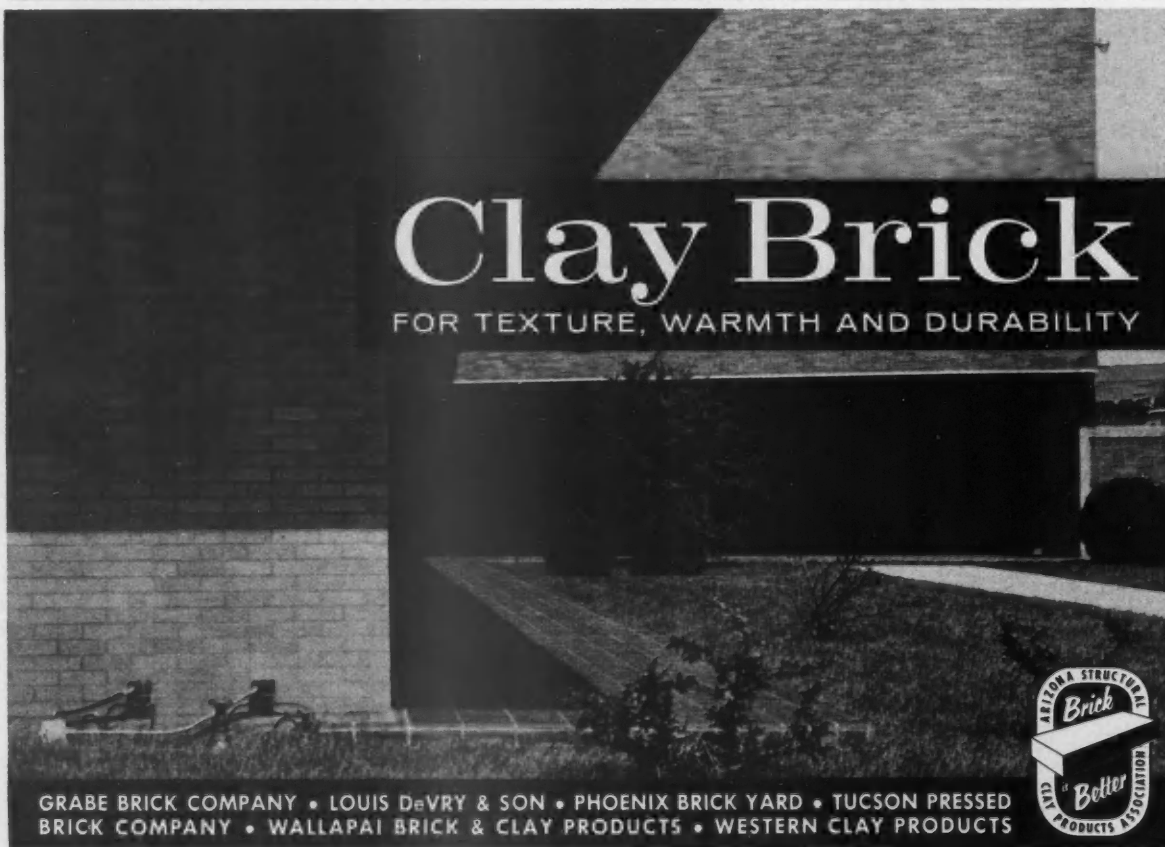
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THE PRESIDENTS' PAGE



**CENTRAL
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John Brenner



**SOUTHERN
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CHAPTER**

Edward H. Nelson



GUEST COLUMN BY MARTIN RAY YOUNG, JR.

A MAJOR EVENT in the history of the Institute and in the expansion of AIA services to the profession is the inauguration of the Architect-in-Training Program. Coupled with this has been the insertion of a provision in the Registration Law for this program. The Chapter is now ready to push and assist in this phase of the education of the future architects.

Inasmuch as the architectural profession cannot, by the nature of its operations, establish an intern program such as that operated by the medical profession, the initiative and continuity must be provided largely by the candidate himself. The candidate enrolls directly with the AIA and receives from the Octagon a Log Book including sufficient recording forms for three years of office experience (more forms are available if the candidate is not graduated from an architectural school and will be training for the eight years), a Log Book supplement which contains valuable references and material for continuing self-education, and a certificate of his enrollment as an Architect-in-Training. He should also register with the State Registration Board as an Architect-in-Training.

The primary purpose of the program is not the achievement of registration but the enhancement of the candidate's continuing education in connection with his period of office experience.

The employer architect has only one *official* responsibility: to initial the quarterly record sheets showing distribution of the candidate's time according to type of work, type and size of building. Employer's endorsements of the record sheets are for correctness of time records, not appraisal of the quality of the work performed. *Unofficially* it is assumed that the employer, in the tradition of the profession, will be interested in the progress of the candidate and arrange for him to have the widest possible variety of experience.

Enrollment forms are now available from me and we invite the assistance of the entire profession in placing this most important program into operation in this area.

THE ARCHITECTS who wanted an architectural school at the University of Arizona and who provided encouragement to the University, are feeling pretty pleased at the looks of the foundling.

They are also beginning to feel the impact of the new Department of Architecture on themselves. Those who choose to expose themselves to the school, its personalities and activities cannot help but enjoy the intellectual stimulation that is the soul of the University.

The Department of Architecture offers many things of interest to the architect. It provides a periodical library and a good source of information on books on arts and architecture. These books are contained in large, excellent collections at the University library. The faculties of the Schools of Fine Arts and Engineering are able and willing to help the practicing professional in any way they can. The students are eager and enthusiastic and can teach the old dogs something as well as learn from them. Exhibitions of students' work are available periodically. The vitality and freshness of approach can rub-off on the architect who takes the time to study the exhibitions.

In the field of architecture one cannot help but be impressed by such a man as Raphael Soriano who spoke at the University recently. He provokes, amuses, irritates and interests his audience. But the audience does not leave unmoved or apathetic about the man or the contents of his lecture. Walter Taylor, architect from the Institute, and his fellow panelists provoked some thoughts on architecture in the Southwest not long ago and left their audience with some ideas to ponder.

These are worthwhile events for all architects in the community to share.

Occasionally, architects tend to let down and not struggle quite so hard to achieve the most creative, as well as the most workable solutions to their architectural problems. However, architects have a built-in remedy for this unfortunate but all too human tendency in the form of the Department of Architecture of the University of Arizona.

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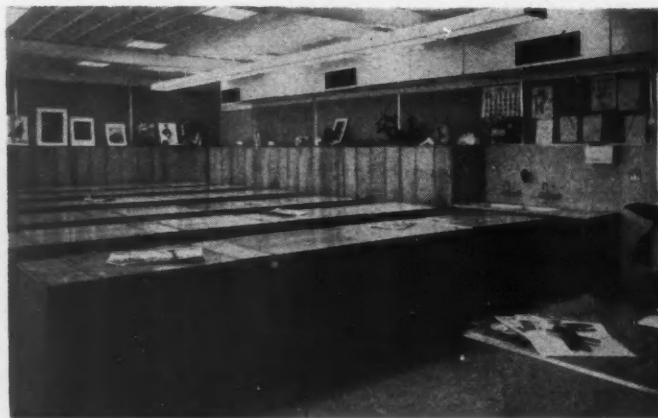
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The Editor's PERSPECTIVE

A RECENT newspaper item said that the Phoenix Union High School Board of Trustees was going to have its \$8400-a-year architect prepare plans and specifications for schools. This action, it was suggested, would save greatly on the normal \$240,000 architectural "fees" of a \$4 million school.

Among the knowledgeable architects who figuratively hit the ceiling at such public nonsense was Francis W. Bricker, AIA. I quote here from the thoughtful letter he wrote me:

"I wonder if the high school district would be willing to wait the eight years it would require for the one architect to complete the plans which would have already cost them \$67,200. Of course, when he had completed these plans they still couldn't build the school because they wouldn't have any foundations, piers, trusses, rigid frames, bond beams, or wall reinforcing purlins because they didn't have the structural engineer that the private architect would have had to retain out of his 6% fee.

"They wouldn't have any plumbing, heating or cooling because they didn't have a mechanical engineer. They would be at the mercy of the contractor for wiring, panels and equipment connections because they didn't have an electrical engineer, and they wouldn't have any outside utilities because they didn't have a civil engineer."

Mr. Bricker was suggesting that there is much more to planning a school than the architect. "The structural engineer's fee ranges from $\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 1%, the mechanical engineer about 1% and the electrical engineer about $\frac{1}{4}\%$. This is for working drawings and specifications only, which leaves less than 2% of the 4% allotted for the architect to do all the preliminary studies, co-ordination, architectural planning and detailing, specification writing, specification reproduction and printing which would require 10 to 15 men a full year to complete. And as yet," Mr. Bricker continued, "the architect hasn't hired a civil engineer to plan, lay out and draw up the outside utilities."

As for the remaining 2% for supervision, Mr. Bricker says a job of this size would require four full-time field supervisors for the 18 months it would take for construction which would cost the private architect with his overhead about \$74,880. This leaves him \$5,120 for miscellaneous expenses during construction such as his own time for meetings with the Board, instructions to the supervisors, fees for inspections by the mechanical and electrical engineers and reproduction of miscellaneous field details and letters, and hours of discussion on the telephone, etc.

Here's another point Mr. Bricker makes, that should cause every citizen to shudder at the prospect of new schools designed by a salaried architect who is a subordinate of a buildings supervisor, who is a sub-

ordinate of a system superintendent, whose job, in turn, is at the mercy of the school board:

"I feel that there is merit to employing an architect in an advisory capacity to guide the board in its early planning," Mr. Bricker says, "but even if the school is willing to hire and pay all the other consultants, draftsmen and clerical help required, I think it is a mistake for a salaried architect to produce a new school. It will lack proper planning, originality and function because it will be a product of individuals on the Board of Education who are not trained in school planning. If the architect opposes them he stands a risk of losing his job so he may simply be a "yes" man and a detailer."

The validity of the last point seems to be borne out by the fact that in recent publicity, the proposed "plan" for new high schools features the name of Bill Swisher, the system's building supervisor, rather than of his employee, Architect Steve Glowaki.

Last December *Arizona Architect* carried David Sholder's answer to the Phoenix High School Board on their building supervisor's "new" design for do-it-yourself schools. So we, along with at least several architects, were amazed when a local construction magazine last month picked up the same story and gave it fresh play. Here are some of Mr. Bricker's observations on the home-made plan:

"I fail to see the economy that its backers claim, either in original construction cost or operation. All corridors are interior which will require additional lights, skylights, walls, insulation, acoustical treatment, and larger air conditioning to handle the extra area to be heated and cooled, light fixtures and a full capacity emergency power plant that will be absolutely necessary.

"The roof area has not been reduced and even the canting of this, plus roof drains, down spouts and horizontal drains to the storm sewers must be considered. A building of this area, even if entirely fireproof, would have to be separated into small areas divided by "smoke doors" to prevent asphyxiation from smoke from possible "occupancy fires." It would also require a sprinkler system unless entirely of reinforced concrete construction.

"It will be necessary to keep either the refrigeration or ventilation system in operation at *all times* to maintain proper breathing air, temperature and humidity in both corridors and rooms."

Mr. Bricker finished with this thought: "Maybe esthetics are not important today, but I cannot believe the factory-like appearance and tunnel-like halls with interior rooms would contribute to the feeling of well-being and freedom of our children."

Phil Litt

workable program for URBAN RENEWAL 1958-59



Sketch by John Riling

T U C S O N A R I Z O N A

Plans for urban renewal are not new to Tucson. The city's program actually started 17 years ago, with recommendations made to the mayor and city council in 1942.

But in Tucson, as in virtually every other community making plans, the war years, priority of other projects and public apathy and indifference combined to delay action.

The deterioration of the older sections of the city, the sociological and economic costs of blighted and slum areas and the affronted pride of progressive-minded citizens were causes enough for action in 1942; increased population density in these same areas since then has resulted in an even greater need for renewal.

Factual surveys and studies of existing conditions aroused interest in the citizenry 17 years ago. At that time, the FHA, other federal agencies, civic officials, local organizations and the planning boards of cities which had braved the venture of renewal were contacted. From this initial step evolved a comprehensive master plan, including a new zoning ordinance to be adopted by the mayor and city council and the city planning and zoning commission.

With this over-all exposition of the existing conditions in Tucson, it was relatively easy to determine the positive steps to be taken and a mental concept of the framework necessary for the realization of such a program. It was recommended that not only should all allied agencies of the legislative and executive branches of the federal government be utilized, but also that local groups and individuals in related fields, citizens groups, and civic and neighborhood associations should become active participants in the project.

Long, long trail of planning
May soon pay off in Old Pueblo

By JOHN J. RILING, JR., and
MRS. BERTHA O. WHITTERSON,
Office of Urban Renewal,
City of Tucson

It is just as true today as it was 17 years ago that the cooperative efforts of all these groups and individuals are absolutely necessary if renewal programs are to survive potential adversities and go on to completion.

Following the war years, in late 1949, a Citizens Housing Committee submitted to the city administration a detailed study of dwelling units found in the thickly populated slum area. The study pointed out that the destruction of 500 temporary, wartime housing units and other dwellings in the path of the Tucson Freeway, plus the influx of low-income families, had worsened the problem.

Yet there was another lapse of time with no progress reported. Still the seed of urgency refused to be choked by the thorns of indifference, waning interest or priority projects.

It was in 1952 that the city-county planning department presented a new case summary of a study to be made on redevelopment possibilities of the old part of Tucson, and a few months hence that the National Trust for Historic Preservation officially expressed concern with the possibility that Tucson might raze some of the historic old adobe buildings near the present civic center. A new consideration had been injected.

Studies, analyses, reports, recommendations and investigations continued. It was realized that a definite program was needed involving building codes, zoning, ordinances. Proposals were weighed and rejected, surveys remained uncompiled, funds were low, and public apathy remained a constant problem.

Yet, in 1957, "A Workable Plan for Urban Renewal" was submitted by the city to the Federal Housing

and Home Finance Agency. It outlined Tucson's background, form of government, urban renewal objectives, the HHFA's "seven essentials of a workable program," and forms of federal assistance. Tucson then committed itself to amend and modernize its various codes, ordinances, plans and regulations, or adopt new ones within specified time limits.

Next, preparation of a "Survey and Planning" application for a grant was made for a specific area, known as the Old Pueblo District, and an advance was requested for initial activity. The application, dated in November of 1957, asked for \$151,000 for planning purposes and requested a reservation of \$2,715,482 grant funds for the federal government's two-thirds share of the estimated net cost of the project. The advance was approved in April, 1958. A total of \$2,441,000 in capital grant funds was reserved for the project.

The area to be renewed, known officially as Ariz. R-6, includes approximately 360 acres and runs from Stone and Sixth avenues to the Freeway, and from Congress to 22nd St. It is estimated that about 1,650 families live in the district.

Meanwhile, a program of public education was initiated. Review and evaluation of the advance program was made in order to keep Tucson certified for urban redevelopment. Previous commitments to revise codes, to up-grade minimum housing, to develop community facilities, thoroughfare and land use plans, and to appoint a citizens advisory committee, were outlined and publicized.

In July, 1958, the Urban Renewal Office was officially established and trained personnel began the detailed work, including surveys, reports, statistics and public information. Thus far in 1959, the office has advanced into the preliminary planning stages. Since February, the description of the city's eligibility and relocation report, pointing out the factors that make the area suitable for the program and indicating the city's plan for providing suitable housing for displaced families, has been publicized. The city has authorization for 200 units of "221" housing to assist in the relocation.

Future plans for the Old Pueblo District call for the integrated efforts of all civic and special interest groups related to the redevelopment project. A detailed study is being made to determine the feasibility of a civic auditorium in the area and to provide estimates of the cost of acquiring land and the amount

to be realized by disposal of tracts for redevelopment. The results will be subject to review by the HHFA before the city begins land acquisition and clearing of sites.

Favorable response from the citizenry indicates that the plan will not again succumb to public apathy. City officials and staff members in the renewal office have spoken frequently to interested groups. Several of the talks, incidentally, have been delivered in English and Spanish to help bring understanding to the Spanish-speaking people in the area affected by renewal.

The cooperative efforts of the citizens of a city, coupled with effective communications, can develop an idea into a project and cause that project to grow to maturity. It's happening in Tucson. ●

— AIA —

"One recurring motif is that city planning requires an increased public participation if it is to be most effective. The comparatively easy part of city planning is carrying out plans — we have bulldozers and bond issues to help with that. The difficult part is in determining the objectives of planning — what kind of cities we want. Ultimately these decisions rest with the public."

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S L U M S

(A review of an article by Harrison E. Salisbury, appearing in the March, 1959 issue of THINK, published by IBM.)

If humanity's problems are to be solved, we must look to the sciences of human nature as well as to the sciences of things — technology.

Such has been the conclusion of many persons involved in the planning and construction of the new, low-rent housing projects. In his article "New Weapons Against Slums," Salisbury points out some of the more important sociological-psychological factors that must be considered if there is to be any successful effort to eliminate slum conditions and the crime, vice and delinquency that is bred by such conditions.

Calling attention to statistical studies and his own personal observation and research, Salisbury states that "only too often, instead of helping to elevate living standards in a depressed community the new public housing weakens community ties and sharpens lines of conflict."

In listing the reasons for this abortive action in some of our large urban areas, Salisbury emphasizes the error of over-simplification in the idea that a family's living habits can be changed over-night by virtue of moving the group from a dirty tenement into a new, clean apartment. The author cites the experience of finding that only too often the "... family succeeded in turning the new apartment into a slum instead of being uplifted by the changed environment."

Salisbury reminds us that the removal of a slum involves the removal of a social structure, of a community, and that new buildings alone do not fill this vacuum and provide for the sociological needs of the inhabitants. Gone is the "... little neighborhood grocery store, the corner druggist who knew all the kids in the block, the lawyer who went to court when somebody got into trouble, and even the rundown church in the next block ... even a ghetto, in time, develops its own social structure. People know each other. Some are very poor. Some are shiftless. Some are evil. Some are more capable. Some are even well-to-do. But they live together, bound by invisible ties, and they constitute a community, a small viable segment of a city which is made up of countless such neighborhoods."

The author acknowledges the fact that in many

projects a community or neighborhood center has been substituted for the social unity which was destroyed. However, he insists that "... this is a limited solution at best, and even with vigorous, enlightened leadership it would be hard to develop a real sense of community." Apropos of this is the startling observation that inhabitation of these low-rent units is predicated upon regulations which actually limit the quality of leadership and progressiveness of the tenants. A tenant who exceeds the low income level established as a prerequisite must move out, and gradually the projects fill up with the "dregs."

The desire "... to build and create a healthy and nutritious environment for family and community growth" cannot be solved "... simply by sending out the bulldozers, ramming a forest of high new towers into an old community, and then stuffing the new buildings with the poorest and most distressed people in town." Salisbury describes two solutions that many city planners are considering. First, large scale housing projects must "... incorporate the most careful social engineering as well as expert construction work. The project areas must be studied with care." Such planning must allow for community life, which includes the small business man, the churches, places to go for social contacts, means for establishing continuity of society between the old and new tenants.

The second solution is the "chink-filling or rehabilitation of existing houses or buildings." This piecemeal method is less expensive than large-scale projects, although some technical drawbacks are encountered, e.g., lack of government financing plans. "However," Salisbury says, "the social values of chink-filling are so apparent that it seems certain that urban housing specialists will move in that direction." He cites the resultant environmental improvement which "strengthens the social fabric instead of ripping it to shreds. It makes the existing neighborhood a better place to live in rather than creating an artificial, uncertain new one." By forcing technology to work for the needs of human nature, rather than forcing that nature to adapt to technology, city planners will be moving closer to providing that healthy and nutritious environment for family and community growth.

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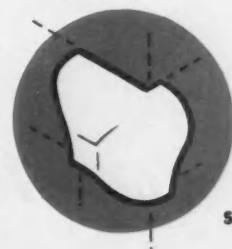
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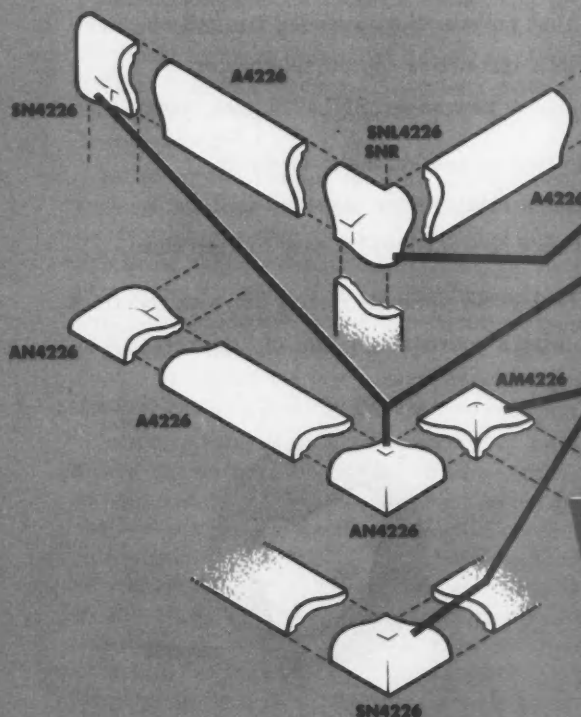
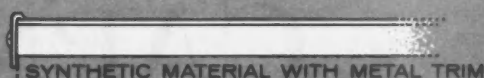
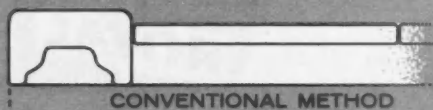
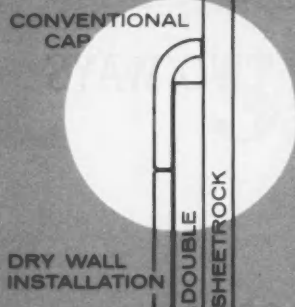
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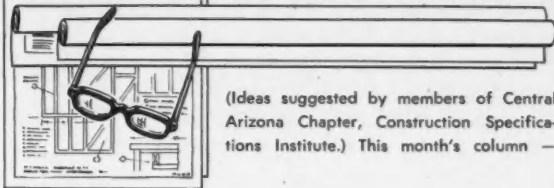
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LOOKING AT THE SPECS



(Ideas suggested by members of Central Arizona Chapter, Construction Specifications Institute.) This month's column —

By HAROLD F. SMITH

Since there are some natural variables in the making of any highly fired clay materials, one of the first steps is proper layout and specifications. Most of the structural clay facing tile manufactured today is designed for modular co-ordination, thus minimizing the amount of tile to be cut on the job, reducing needless waste, with a saving of valuable drafting time. A successful job depends upon the skilled mason who will use the techniques at his command in closely following design data and specifications available to him.

When laying the most popular series, 4D and 6T, each course should lay approximately 5-5/16" above the last one. Do not make course heights more than three courses — equal 16". With the 6T series, lay out the units to 12" on center (tile 11 3/4" plus joint 1/4"=12"). All vertical joints should be kept as uniform as possible. Joints shall be raked with a raking tool to a depth of about 3/8" before the mortar sets up.

Wide and uneven joints should not be permitted, since they tend to accentuate unevenness. Deeply concave joints are not acceptable, as they become unsanitary and accentuate slight imperfections in workmanship and material.

Joints shall be filled with pointing mortar, using a squeegee or rubber faced trowel. Wall joints shall be thoroughly wetted if tile is dry. Excess mortar shall be removed using a clean sponge, wiping lightly over the glazed surfaces. To provide a clean, smooth wall without shadows, use a smoothing tool, about 1" diameter. The finished tooled joint should be nearly flat, and just barely concave.

A non-staining repointing mortar is recommended, consisting of one part portland cement, 3/4 part hydrated lime, and two parts fine graded sand, about 80 mesh by volume. Add to this mortar aluminum trisearate, calcium stearate, or ammonium stearate, an amount equivalent to 2% of the weight of the cement.

The above is not to be misconstrued as a complete specification. However, for those interested in receiving design data, nomenclature of shapes, etc., write to the Structural Clay Products Institute at 1520 — 18th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., for their new Facing Tile Handbook No. 59, HB, dated March, 1959.

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Flagstaff Redevelopment Plan

*In it's grand march of progress
This city is pulling all the stops*

By M. K. LEADBETTER, Director,
City of Flagstaff Slum Clearance
and Redevelopment Agency

Urban renewal is an instrument as complex as a console organ with its multiple banks of keys and stops. Flagstaff, in its effort to compose a grand march to modernization, is using them all.

The basic law, with its complementary aids, provides a tool for every job, and, in its small way, Flagstaff is attempting to use each tool. Because the basic mechanics of urban renewal were discussed in the last issue of *Arizona Architect*, Flagstaff's more-or-less unique problems and its plans to solve them are more pertinent here.

Flagstaff, of course, has its share of the universal problem of blighted areas. About 50 blocks are in varying stages of deterioration; the initial 10-block project for clearance is dilapidated, over-crowded and hazardous. To further complicate the problem, the city is woefully short of low-cost housing. In addition, building costs are relatively high, a fact which discourages private builders from trying to serve the lower and middle-income buyers.

Compounding the problem is the situation in which the city finds itself surrounded by federal and state holdings which, along with the property of a few individuals, forge a ring of buildable but almost unobtainable land around its perimeter. This continues despite the fact that city limits have been extended many miles into the country in anticipation of future availability of this land.

Furthermore, the sociological and emotional problems of Flagstaff are in some respects more intense than in other localities. In most cities of metropolitan caliber, the largest owners in substandard areas are absentees who have been collecting rentals

far in excess of normal percentages without having any maintenance or rehabilitation expense for years.

Flagstaff's greatest problem is that of arriving at an equitable and humanitarian approach to the family which has lived on the front of a lot and supplemented its income with three or four substandard rentals in the rear.

There is understandable resistance, bred of fear, on the part of these people. Every helping instrument available to an urban renewal agency must be explored and used to assure these people a minimum of distress in making way for progress. In these cases, a personal, detailed interview has been found necessary to analyze their problems and allay their fears. The project and the aids available are thoroughly explained in the interview. Experience has shown that person-to-person interviews can help make the transition from dilapidation to modernization almost painless. It is perhaps the best answer to the opposition which comes with the shock of proposed urban renewal.

Opposition, of course, is a standard reaction when an urban renewal program is first offered a community. Much of it is simply apprehension which starts to melt away when each involved person is shown how his problems can be solved.

Incidentally, the agency doing the work in Flagstaff has been renamed the Slum Clearance and Redevelopment Agency to harmonize with the title of state enabling legislation and to clarify the objectives to be reached. It is much like a doctor telling his patient that he has a non-specific irritation which needs treatment. If he tells him, however, that he



has cancer, the problem is placed squarely before him and it becomes necessary for the patient to adopt an attitude for or against the prescribed treatment. Flagstaff feels the change in title from Urban Renewal will help lead to a definite clarification.

The most obnoxious opposition in Flagstaff has come from the professional owners of substandard rentals who seek to maintain a financial advantage. Their very nature which permits them to collect exorbitant rents for deplorable housing also lends itself to distortion, falsification and propaganda antagonistic to the development. Then, of course, there are the "agginers" who adopt an attitude from a minimum of information and don't want to be confused by facts.

Flagstaff's project is comparatively small, with a total cost estimated at about \$750,000. It is anticipated at present that the city will be able to absorb its share of the net cost through regular city crews and revenues. However, whether a bond issue is required or not, the city administration and slum clearance agency feel that the entire community should vote on the project once firmly-fixed dollars-and-cents advantages and costs can be proposed. Before that time, however, Flagstaff is faced with a fourfold problem.

First is the development of relocation housing through new construction. This means making land available, the finding of a builder and the securing of funds under "221" financing to provide relocation housing. Flagstaff thus far has secured authorization for 125 units of "221" housing, some of which will be rentals. For these it is necessary to form a non-profit corporation to provide the construction and management body.

Second, the city must develop low-cost rentals under the Public Housing Administration to accommodate the families who cannot, under any circumstances, purchase "221" housing. Particular emphasis must be given to the needs of elderly people, especially those now living in substandard dwellings in an area built when their earnings were better and who now face the prospect of having to move from their paid-up homes to other quarters. These people must be shown that whatever money they receive for their present place will provide better shelter for the rest of their lives.

Third, there is also the problem of development of funds under the provisions of Section 220 of the Housing Act to assist those persons who want to rehabilitate their own homes within the area. There must also be a program of appraisal and inspection to determine whether or not the homes are worth rehabilitating and an analysis of each problem to show which is the best course for the owner.

(Perhaps the most vociferous opponent to the Flagstaff program has been advocating "220" rehabilitation as a substitute for urban renewal, completely ignor-

ing the fact that the law requires that an urban renewal project must be in existence before "220" financing can be made available.)

Fourth, of course, comes the development of the project plans, surveys, appraisals and other details so that Flagstaff will be able to complete urban renewal when all the prerequisites to take care of the people have been fulfilled.

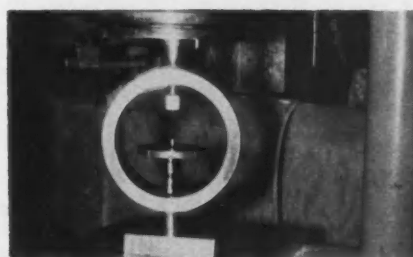
This puts the redevelopment agency in the position of a stage driver with a four-horse team, all hitched to the same wagon, but not to each other. Trying to get them all to the same station at the same time via separate routes and at different rates of speed can create a problem.

But the job can be done, with benefit to all. ●

— AIA —

Urban renewal is often thought of as a program to clear unhealthy slums, to provide better living accommodations for city dwellers and to replace cluttered, unsightly, and obsolescent downtown areas with wide avenues, attractive parks, handsome housing and monumental buildings. All of this it is. But to the central city it may well be much more than this. It may be the necessary and indispensable condition to economic survival and municipal solvency.

—M. Carter McFarland, Director, Division of Economics and Program Studies, Housing and Home Finance Agency.



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Public Housing Administration

Testimony of J. Roy Carroll, Jr., a director of The American Institute of Architects, before the U. S. Senate Committee on Banking & Currency, January 23, 1959.

(Editor's Note: Low-cost public housing, while it may be part of an urban renewal project, should not be confused with urban redevelopment as such.)

Architects are interested in the orderly planning and improvement of our communities and realize public housing is a major factor in overall urban renewal and redevelopment programs.

In recent years we have become aware of a decided falling off of interest in the public housing program, of an apathy among our own members, of the lack of desire of leading architectural firms to participate in it.

Architects are not easily frustrated. Every architect has to try again and again when working with his client to arrive at a solution of the client's problem that is economically sound, satisfactory to the client, as well as being satisfactory to the architect and a source of pride to him. It is apparent and most regrettable that the attainment of these desirable results has become almost impossible in public housing.

That many competent architects today will not

consider accepting a commission for a public housing project is indeed an unfortunate state of affairs. It is one produced chiefly through a feeling that it is no longer feasible to use architecture to its fullest capacity to create better living through public housing.

Scant opportunity is given to the client to permit his architect to exercise his skill and ingenuity to the utmost. Ponderous bureaucracy and the attitudes that naturally develop from it are frustrating and serve only to stimulate the hostility of those whose support is needed.

The delays attendant upon any public housing project are so protracted as to furnish, of themselves, a powerful factor in the slowing down of a program so wonderfully conceived. Public housing today is bogged down in an administrative morass.

My own experience of being bucked back and forth between the local authority and the Federal administrative offices, to say nothing of additional delays occasioned by the regional office, was probably the most frustrating to which I have ever been subjected. Costly postponements in the schedule resulted when I found myself in the unfortunate position of being unable to move forward because one administrative group was constantly overruling another. For months, work on the project was stymied while we impatiently awaited the resolution of interagency disputes.

There are other complaints such as exacting con-

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ditions in the professional contract which can be used unfairly. Under the present contract, for instance, an architect can be held responsible for additional costs resulting from unfavorable site and soil conditions. Often these conditions are not known to the architect, nor to any one else, at the time he enters into the contract. The PHA contract goes far beyond the customary contract of a public agency in holding the architect personally liable for errors and omissions, which may well be beyond his control. It has been described by a distinguished Philadelphia attorney as the most considered document he had ever seen.

The fee schedule is entirely inadequate and should be junked. However adequate as the fees may appear to be to the Public Housing Administration, they certainly are not appealing to an architect and will not attract to the program that competent and dedicated architectural service which the program demands.

The tragic results of the conditions I have described are apparent. Current projects, with few exceptions, are dreary, unimaginative masses that can hardly be characterized as architecture. This is inevitable when unimaginative administrative interpretations of PHA regulations strait-jacket the architect.

During the past few years, AIA communities and representatives have attempted to convince the Commissioner and his aides of the need for less cumbersome administrative procedures, equitable contracts,

and adequate compensation for services rendered by professionals, in order to preserve the original concept of the program. We have pointed out these things to him and have been given assurances that they would receive consideration. But there has been no improvement.

At its last meeting in November 1958, the AIA Board of Directors resolved "that the AIA's support of the incumbent administration of PHA be dependent on production by that agency of contracts and schedules of fees consistent with sound professional practice and adequate service, and further dependent upon PHA's effectiveness in assigning the role of the owner to the local authorities and role of architect to the architect, and that the Institute make known its position to the public."

We still believe in the original lofty concept of public housing. To try and get the program back on the track we suggested to the Commissioner that the public Housing Administration make an exhaustive study of its own policies, procedures and regulations. We have offered the services of The American Institute of Architects to implement and expedite such a survey. The program needs a complete overhauling, not just a few minor revisions in procedure.

If we can aid this committee in its study of how the public housing program operates, we shall be happy to do so. We are prepared to give all possible assistance to you. ●



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City Redevelopment For Parking

A Book Review

By ED KORRICK, Past President,
Phoenix Downtown Parking Association

The problems of providing parking may have had only slight interest for architects and laymen 20 years ago, but today parking facilities are an essential part of nearly every commercial building constructed. Just as the automobile has become largely the key to our social and economic lives, the problem of what to do with the auto "at rest" has been virtually ignored.

The result has been a decentralization and demoralization of established urban centers, a large part of which was inevitable. Many cities had woefully inadequate public transportation and, as in the case of Los Angeles, it was spread out over large areas. Autos became a necessity, but cities failed to provide even minimum amounts of off-street parking and hence were vulnerable to decentralized developments.

These are the opinions of Geoffrey Baker and Bruno Funaro, authors of a Reinhold Publishing Company

book, *Parking*. Both men are eminently qualified to discuss city planning and architecture.

The authors state emphatically, "If traffic movements can be speeded up and an adequate amount of off-street parking developed, Downtown will remain the shopping and employment center most easily accessible to the largest number, because it is the hub of existing transit and road networks."

Any discussion of business district renewal must, of necessity, include plans for solving parking problems. Their solution, of course, is not the only consideration; but without it, all attempts at beautification, for example, are useless. Baker and Funaro point out that only a small percentage of people entering the city do so for "shopping" purposes. Rather, the majority do so for "business" reasons and employment. Yet when city government is approached to help survey and plan for off-street parking and other downtown improvements, it tends to categorize the requests as emanating from and benefiting only the "merchants."

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Baker and Funaro offer the premise that the only practical answer for downtown parking is multi-level structures, enabling a large density of parking to be located in the core of the city without decentralizing downtown itself. They suggest three basic ways in which parking can be incorporated in a city plan, the first two providing that each building may be forced to provide its own parking, proportional to its floor area and type of use. They include:

1. Provision of on-site parking, which assumes maintaining within the city center approximately the present density. The land, forced to accommodate autos as well as workers and shoppers, would be more intensively used; buildings would increase in height;

2. Dispersal of the city, resulting in a lower population density with more ground-level parking. The spread of metropolitan areas is already in progress;

3. A concentration of community-owned parking space surrounding the city core, which would then be condensed to pedestrian traffic. Motorists would be prevented from entering the central part of the city which, for pedestrian convenience, could well increase its core density. The streets, rid of motor traffic, could become development sites for one-story shops and be decorated with landscaping, sculpture, fountains and flags, making congestion an advantage.

Baker and Funaro assert that any plan for perimeter parking almost insists upon direction and fi-

nancing by the city through a redevelopment project rather than by individual landowners and merchants. Power of eminent domain and the financial backing of the city tend to encourage choice of the best parking space, rather than an effort to make do with the cheapest and most readily available.

(An interesting parallel was drawn in describing Venice, Italy. A large, multi-story parking structure is located on the fringe of the canals, halting all motor traffic. Motorists park their cars, then transfer to gondolas to visit Venice!)

The authors believe that old-established central cities can gradually transform themselves to fit the auto era as satisfactorily as suburban developments. It will take aggressive effort on the part of citizens and government and the willingness to be imaginative and unorthodox, they assert. Careful surveying and planning to establish proper locations is essential.

Arizona, being a comparatively new state, has concerned itself little with redevelopment of older cities because there are no "old cities" in the sense that we know them in other areas of the country. But the state has local situations, such as parking and traffic flow, similar to those of other cities, and the sooner these problems are recognized as belonging to all elements in the community, the sooner they will be solved and a healthier, more integrated city will evolve. ●

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HARDWARE TIPS

By Veron Junger, A.H.C.

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Plans for commercial buildings, especially those not drawn by architects, often do not detail proper placement of door hardware. As a result push and pull plates and bars are often installed too low. When plans do not detail finish hardware placement

ment for doors, a good rule to follow is: Door pulls hip high and push plates shoulder high, measured by a person of average height — say 5' 8" or 5' 9".

In inches measured up from floor to center of hardware the suggested heights are: Push Plates — 45"; Pulls — 40"; Combination push and pull bars — 42"; Cross bar of panic device 36 1/4" up from floor. Hospital arm pulls should be placed at least 47" above floor to clear stretchers and beds being wheeled from place to place.

Dimensions listed are general guides. Obviously they are not intended for use in buildings such as schools where special considerations involving size and strength of occupants exist. Where door hardware details do not appear on plans drawn by an architect, he should be asked to furnish them.

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Landscaping Competition Announced

The Seventh Annual Industrial Landscaping Awards competition is announced by the American Association of Nurserymen. Entries must be received by September, 1959. Classifications include:

1. Manufacturing and utilities, including research buildings
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3. Public and private institutions

The awards have been widely praised for giving deserving companies more recognition in their communities due to the beauty of their properties. Winners include both large and small firms which have exceptionally fine landscaping.

A folder describing the awards, containing entry procedure and a list of past winners will be mailed by request. Write to Dr. Richard P. White, American Association of Nurserymen, 635 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C.

— AIA —

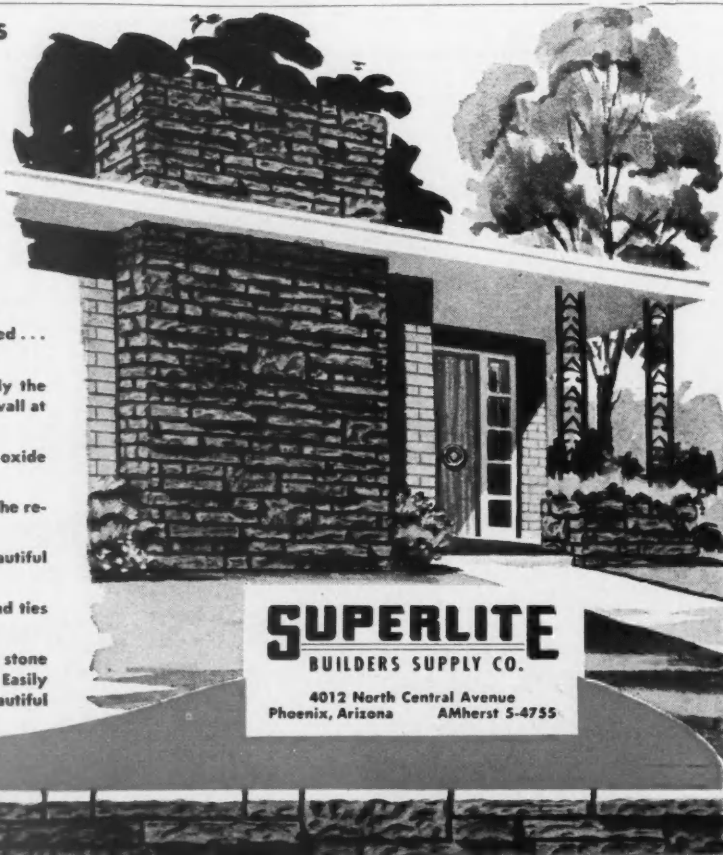
The most important economic problem which will confront the United States in the next 20 years "is, I believe, the problem created by the sweeping increase in urbanization. This tidal wave (or urban population increase) will throw up economic, fiscal and social problems the magnitude of which we have scarcely yet caught a glimmer." — Professor Alvin Hansen.

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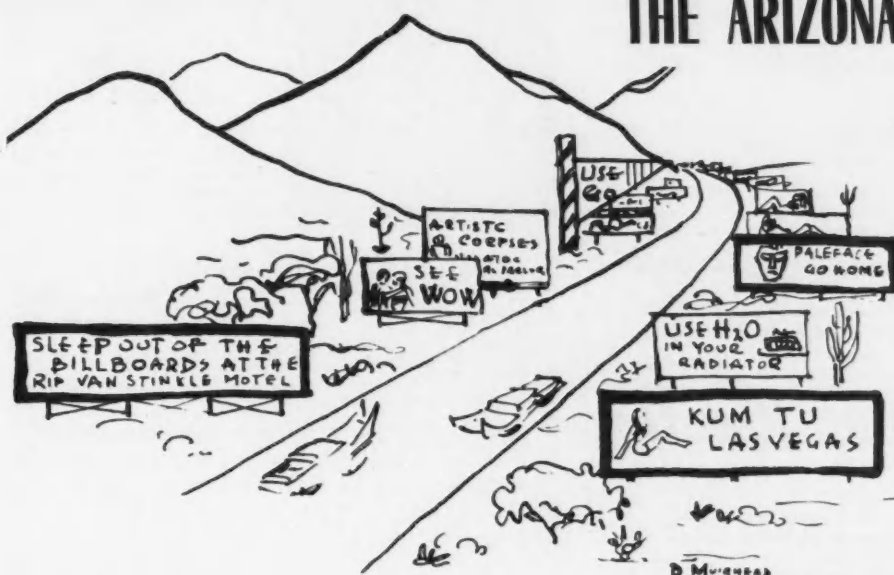
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THE ARIZONA LANDSCAPE

— A Critique

By
 DESMOND MUIRHEAD,
 Landscape
 Architect

I. THE ROADS



Regional and civic landscaping and planning is a vast and complex subject. To avoid what could become a treatise I have cut this article down to almost note form with quick sketches in the hope that one picture is, as it is supposed to be, worth a thousand words. If the criticism is hard-hitting I would like to point out that commercial interests assert themselves vigorously in the selfish cause of re-zoning, while we designers sit back mutely and take it. Real estate agents also get 6% (including the land) for selling a property which we might have spent months designing for a smaller total return. Anyone can see, however reluctantly, that these realtors and their accompanying advertising agents are no less forceful than the other factions as lobbyists for continued ugliness so long as it pays. It is time someone complained.

"Cry the Beloved Country"

The poetic beginning to Alan Paton's moving novel in a different setting might once have read "There is a lovely road that leads from Mesa into the hills." It is not very long since this would have been true.

The desert is a strange landscape, slow to cast its spell on man. Many find it alien and forbidding, and leave hurriedly for greener scenes. If they had waited they would have found that to others, less timid, the desert rapidly becomes more interesting; and that what at first appeared an odd collection of unusual forms and restrained if subtle colors would gradually unfold itself into objects of compelling beauty. So that eventually a passion is aroused in people living on the desert stronger than the love of sea or mountains: a love which lasts a man a lifetime and passes most likely to his descendants.

But what does the border of this road to Mesa hold today? This road which is no longer lovely? What have we produced to replace the noble sculpture of saguaro, the fluffy new growth of the cholla, the

airy tracery of the palo verde, the mesquite and the yuccas? A continuous strident and presumably successful exhortation to frequent motels, gas stations and funeral parlors. Few landscapes can stand this treatment — the desert cannot tolerate it at all.

Some years admittedly the desert is covered with a quilt of brilliant colors in the spring, but it could never be described as a garish landscape. The more seasonal colors are quiet shades of browns and ochres, pinks and grey greens, all bathed in bright sunlight under a fierce blue canopy of sky. A large road sign looks bad enough even in the towering grandeur of the Northern Pacific rain forest. Against the delicate desert landscape the smallest man-made artifact, unless conceived with rare sensitivity, is a desecration and an outrage.

The roadside embroglio which mars the approaches to every Arizona town is expanded on the fringes of these towns into the large-scale litter of motels, hamburger stands, gas stations and trailer camps, all sadly lacking in either unity or dignity. There is a \$500 fine for casting litter from cars and rightly so, in a climate where a facial tissue can last ten years, but this far worse melee, too large unfortunately for the garbage can, escapes the law completely.

Nobody who has viewed the incomparable scenery of Sedona and Oak Creek Canyon over a number of years could be unconcerned with the untidy developments and scandalous signboards leading up to these scenic masterpieces. One can only lament that the sensible restrictions and inspired design of the U. S. National Parks was not in force in this area.

Some kind of stiff control and regional zoning must be developed, and quickly, to preserve, while making available, Arizona's beauty spots.

Next article: "The Cities"

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CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER NEWS



AIA Director Frederic Porter presents student chapter charter to Jesse McDowell, president of ASU student AIA chapter.

Annual Awards Night Held

• Regional Director "Bunk" Porter presented the ASU student group with its AIA charter at Annual Awards dinner on May 7th. The large audience also witnessed the awarding of scholarships and design certificates to the following students: Second year proficiency award went to Kie Kiedaisch of 1722 W. Osborn, Phoenix; the third year award was presented to Elizabeth Studer of Tempe. Recipients of \$200 scholarships given by the chapter were Jesse McDowell of Mesa, third year student; and Frank Henry, 4653 E. Montecito, Phoenix, a fourth year student.

Wesley Nelson, Scottsdale, won the Laing-Garrett \$250 scholarship as a second year student, and Larry Judd, third year student of Tempe and St. David, won \$250 from Planning Associates.

Lyle Cunningham, 2050 W. Roma, won the second annual Weaver and Drover project prize of \$200, designed to enable the student to pursue a specific architectural project to enhance his education and experience.

Vernon DeMars, professor of architecture at the University of California, was the chief speaker at the dinner, and gave an illustrated lecture on "Residential Areas and Community Appearance."

• The chapter sponsored an exhibition at the Valley Home Show, held in Phoenix May 9-17. Henry Arnold was in charge of the planning and erection of the exhibit, which was manned by chapter members and their wives.

• In a recent mail ballot, the chapter voted to send the vice-president as well as the president to the national convention.



Central and Southern Arizona chapter members heard Vernon DeMars, right, Professor of Architecture, University of California. From left are Sidney Little, seated, dean of the College of Fine Arts and head of Architecture Department, U of A, and James W. Elmore, director, ASU School of Architecture; chapter presidents Edward H. Nelson, seated, Tucson, and John Brenner, Phoenix; and chairmen of education committees, Gordon Luepke, seated, Southern Ariz. Chapter, and Ralph Haver, Central Arizona Chapter.

SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER NEWS

• The May meeting was honored by the presence of Frederic Porter, Regional AIA Director, who reported on Institute affairs and among other things suggested that local architects ought to be among the winners in the second biennial Western Home Awards program, sponsored by the Western chapters of the AIA and Sunset magazine. (See *Arizona Architect*, February).

• President Ned Nelson, who is also co-chairman of the Tucson Civic Center Planning Group, introduced Mrs. James Monroe, a member of the group, who described the 20-year history of the project. Nelson gave a preview of the group's report which is to be made public next month. He cited the community's growth rate, convention possibilities, and methods of finance for the anticipated \$6,800,000 project. To be developed in three stages in conjunction with the Tucson Urban Renewal Project, the program would include an arena seating 15,000, a multi-purpose center, and two auditoria seating 3,000 and 450.

— AIA —

New Tile Standards Available

Designated American Standards A108.1, A108.2, and A108.3-1958, newly published material gives "Specifications for Glazed Ceramic Wall Tile, Ceramic Mosaic Tile, Quarry Tile and Pavers installed in Portland Cement Mortars." The three standards outline general requirements for workmanship and list the specifications for applying tile on walls, floors, decks, countertops, ceilings and shower receptors. The requirements included in related divisions cover concrete and cement finish, roofing, carpentry, lathing and plastering, and plumbing.

Published in one volume, these three standards are available at \$1.50 from the American Standards Association, Dept. PR 53, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, or from the Tile Council of America, 800 Second Avenue, New York 17.

— AIA —

A man that has a taste of music, painting, or architecture, is like one that has another sense, when compared with such as have no relish of those arts.

— Addison



Richard Drover, left, and Fred Weaver, right, presented their annual \$200 prize to Lyle Cunningham at Central Chapter's award dinner.

May, 1959

New Trends

New Designs

Featherlite Block

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Through demolition and new construction alone, it is impossible to eliminate slums because neither process gets at the cause of trouble. An examination of the cost of the problem reinforces the necessity for developing a much broader approach to slum elimination. If the nature of the problem itself did not require it, budget considerations alone would be sufficient to impel anyone who was sincerely trying to eliminate slums to find ways of preventing the spread of blight in its earliest stages, or rehabilitating dwellings worth saving and creating sound, healthy neighborhoods out of the existing housing inventory. It is obvious that we must check the cycle of decay before slums are born.

From the report of the Subcommittee on Urban Redevelopment of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs.

— AIA —

The fact is that the city is out of scale with the human being. It is beyond his scope and capacity. It is unmanageable. It is only in an abstract way that the human individual can feel a part of his city. We must make the city consist of communities which are in human scale — communities which the individual can feel as part of and for the life of which he can feel a sense of participation and responsibility. This means a city of neighborhoods. James Rouse, member of the President's Advisory Committee and chairman of its Subcommittee on Urban Redevelopment.

Twenty-three



STATE SOCIETY MEET Members of the Council of Arizona Society of Architects met recently in Casa Grande. Clockwise from lower center, John Brenner, chairman; Betty Pustarfi, Central Chapter's executive secretary; James Elmore; Jimmie Nunn, treasurer; Ralph Haver; Emerson Scholer; Dave Swanson; Santry Fuller; Lester Laraway; Kemper Goodwin; Gerald Cain, secretary; Ned Nelson, vice chairman; and Bob Ambrose.

PHOENIX FIRM RECEIVES AWARD

A Special Feature Citation for outstanding features of design has been awarded to the firm of Ralph Haver & Associates for the Scottsdale Kaibab Elementary School, Scottsdale, Arizona.

Sixteen firms, out of a total of 148 entries from the U.S. and Canada, received awards in the 8th annual Competition for Better School Design. The competitions are sponsored by The School Executive and Educational Business magazines to encourage better design in school and college buildings. By calling attention to new designs which are judged to be outstanding, it is hoped to stimulate a rise in the quality of educational architecture.

NEW REGISTRANTS

The State Board of Technical Registration has announced that on April 22, 1959 the following architects were registered and certified in the State of Arizona:

James D. Barrington, 307 N. Santa Anita, Arcadia, California; Walter A. Kuetzing, P. O. Box 864, Billings, Montana; Charles R. Rasmussen, 305 S. 200 West, Cedar City, Utah; Melvin A. Rojko, 355 Stockton St., San Francisco; Philip Small, 2737 E. 21st St., Tucson; Robert C. Wakely, 21429 Mack Ave., St. Clair Shores, Michigan; Harry Weese, 104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago; and Malcolm B. Wells, Cuthbert Rd. at Cooper River, Merchantville, N. J. •

War Babies and the Pipe Trades

Well, it won't be long now 'til the crop of babies born during National Defense and World War II days come of a home-buying age. Matter of fact, all economists are predicting a sparkling new boom in the home building business during the early 1960's.

In Arizona, this will mean increased responsibilities for the contractor and subcontractor. Not only will our own youngsters be in the market, we'll be getting even more newcomers as the younger generation, in its turn, seeks better living conditions.

As always, the licensed plumbing, heating and air conditioning contractors, affiliated with the Pipe Trades Industry Program, will be standing ready to provide skilled workmanship and integrity of performance.

Pipe Trades Industry Program of Arizona

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BUILDING RESEARCH CONGRESS

On the occasion of its General Assembly in 1959, the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation will organize an international congress, which will be open to members of the Council, their representatives and any other experts in the sphere of building. The Congress will be held in Rotterdam in 1959 from the 21st to the 25th of September, inclusive.

Apart from a thorough presentation and discussion of scheduled subjects relating to building research, building documentation and transmission of knowledge, the principal object of the Congress will be to widen the horizon of the various experts active in the sphere of building.

Further information can be obtained from The Secretariat of the CIB, c/o Bouwcentrum, P.O. Box 299, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

— AIA —

No society is smaller than the one that acts as though history does not exist beyond its own time and needs, or that sees no obligation to a later generation. Conversely, a society earns its place in the future by respecting the unclamorous claims of the unborn.

— Norman Cousins

— AIA —

A great city is that which has the greatest men and women.

Color and Social Status

"In the matter of color preferences, there is also a parting of the ways along class lines. The Color Research Institute of Chicago has found, from sampling the responses of many thousands of people, that people in the higher classes (higher income and higher education) favor muted and delicate hues and large doses. They particularly like the warm, bold reds and orange reds. And their preference for paintings (reproductions) for their walls run to orange or pink sunsets which an upper-class person professes to find revolting.

— From "The Status Seekers," by Vance Packard
Published April 29 by David McKay Co.

CRITIQUE

EDITOR, ARIZONA ARCHITECT:

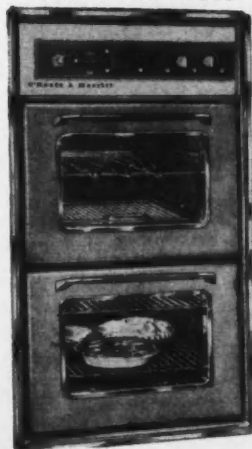
I'm wondering if I might possibly get another copy of your March issue devoted to "color". I would like to pass on my copy to a friend in the architectural writing field. Yet upon re-reading parts of it today, I find I would like to keep my copy. Its very interesting to me as a "layman" and most informative on an important subject in the building industry.

ROSS ADAMS

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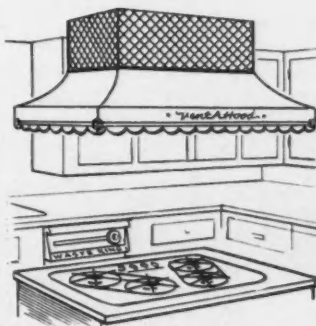
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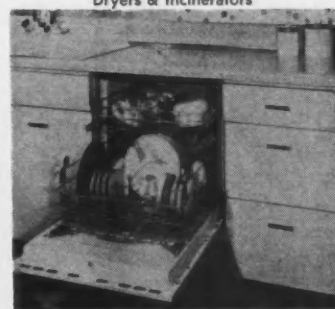


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AIA JOURNALISM AWARDS MADE

George McCue of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and Frederick Gutheim, architectural critic and planner of Washington, D.C., writing for *Harper's* magazine, are winners of the twin \$500 first prizes in The American Institute of Architects' Sixth Annual Journalism Award competition.

Mr. McCue received the first prize in the newspaper class for his article on architecture in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch's* art and music section, February, May, June and November, 1958. Mr. Gutheim was awarded the first prize in the magazine class for his article on New York's proposed Lincoln Art and Culture Center, "Athens on the Subway," which appeared in *Harper's* October, 1958.

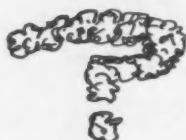
Second prizes of \$250 each went to Terry Ferrer, education editor of the *New York Herald Tribune* for her article on the New York school building controversy, November 23, 1958, and to Mary Hamman of *Life* magazine for the series on "The U.S. Need for more Livable Homes," September-October, 1958.

The AIA Journalism Award Jury also awarded the following Honorable Mentions:

For outstanding news and feature stories on architectural subjects:

1. Barbara Barnes of the *Philadelphia Evening and Sunday Bulletin*, April 6, 1958.

THE BURNING QUESTION



by

Delbert Henderson

The new Maricopa County Sanitary Code, which outlaws trash burning in open fires, focuses new attention on trash burners and incinerators. This writer has been asked to help County officials define an adequate trash burner and to help write the specifications for approved trash burners and incinerators. Maricopa County officials want people to be able to burn trash with a minimum of obnoxious smoke and odors. Reasonably priced trash burners and incinerators for use at home and for all types of disposal can be designed and this Company has just produced one for home use.

Once an adequate incinerator or trash burner for on-the-spot burning of combustibles is installed for any building a number of beneficial results follow: Dangerous piles of inflammable trash are eliminated. Big unsightly trash bins become unnecessary. Better housekeeping reduces insurance rates. Trash trucks which dribble rubble over public roads are no longer needed.

Proper burning also saves taxpayers money through reducing the number of trash fires and the number of sanitary fill areas needed. Last year, without the new code, the Phoenix Fire Department answered 305 trash and trash box fire calls and thousands of dollars were spent by the County in work at the various dumps. Proper incineration also helps reduce smog.

We are happy to assist architects in writing incinerator specifications for all types of buildings and for burning all types and quantities of combustibles.



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2. John Woerpel of the *Detroit Free Press*, December 19, 1958.
3. Grady Clay, real estate editor of the *Louisville Courier Journal*, March 9, 1958.
4. William W. Lutz of the *Detroit News*, May 6, 1958.
5. John Wilson of the *Spartanburg South Carolina Herald*, October 31, 1958.
6. Leonard Buder of the *New York Times*, February 9, 1958.

For outstanding magazine articles:

1. Cranston Jones, architecture editor, *Time* magazine, for the cover story on architect Edward D. Stone, March 31, 1958.
2. Jane Jacobs for her article in *Fortune* concluding the series "The Exploding Metropolis," April, '58.
3. Ken Bates for his "Report on Ten Trend-Setting Houses" in *Living* magazine, January, 1958.

The Jury made the following comments on this year's AIA Journalism Awards:

"We have been impressed by the many diversified approaches to architectural journalism such as architectural criticism, biographical sketches of architects, various building categories, design issues, preservation of historic buildings, building technology, and political issues arising from building and planning problems.

"In awarding the first prize to Mr. McCue of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* we recognize his effort to show that every intelligent person has a stake in and can be expected to hold an opinion about architecture. By placing these articles on the newspaper's Music and Arts page, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* recognized the concern of its readers with architectural ideas.

"We awarded Miss Terry Ferrer the second prize for her writing about the contribution architecture has made to education through design.

"Mr. Frederick Gutheim was awarded the first magazine prize for an outstanding work of architectural criticism. Such criticism is much needed, and, unfortunately, all too rare. He and *Harper's* deserve the honor of publishing not only a highly perceptive analysis of Lincoln Center, but for raising questions about the design of cultural centers everywhere.

"The *Life* series, 'The U.S. Need for More Livable Homes,' has well explored the great potential that lies in the most retarded area of American building. It has emphasized the contribution America's architects can still make in the field of consumer housing."

The \$1,500 annual awards program was established in 1953 to recognize and encourage writing that will further public understanding of architecture and the architect. In addition to cash awards, Certificates of Merit or Honorable Mention will be given to awardees and to the publication in which their work appeared. Eligible for submission by writers or their publishers were articles that appeared in a general circulation newspaper or magazine during 1958.

Phoenix Bowling Series Ends

Richard Nelson's team took first place in the Phoenix Architects League competition, just completed. Team score was 52,308 pins. In second and third place, respectively, were the teams of Charles Polacek (51,483 pins) and Brenner-McIntire-Arnold (48,411 pins). Nelson's team also took high team series with a score of 2,713; and high team game at 968.

High individual series of the season went to Ed Rugenstein of the Nelson team, with a score of 636 with handicap. Dick Nelson shared the high individual game of 244 scratch with Frank Brinkman's 244 with handicap. Brinkman was a member of Lescher & Mahoney's team No. 2.

Further standings in the 8-team league are as follows: Edward Varney & Associates, fourth place; Lescher & Mahoney No. 2, fifth place; Lescher & Mahoney No. 1, sixth place; Edward Varney & Associates No. 2, seventh place; and Ralph Haver & Associates, eighth place.

THE WINNERS Dick McIntire, left, Norman Page, Larry Toschik and Ed Rugenstein kibitz as Dick Nelson totes up the final, winning score.

The vulgar mind fancies that good judgment is implied chiefly in the capacity to censure; and yet there is no judgment so exquisite as that which knows properly how to approve.

— Simms.

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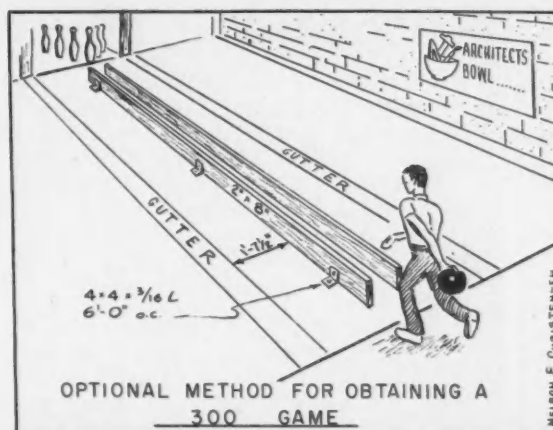
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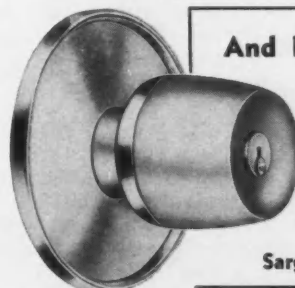
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IN THE BOOK WORLD

PRISON EXPOSURES by Robert Neese. The author is better known as No. 24933, address: Iowa State Prison, "the big house at the end of the road." Here are gripping pictures, about 100 of them, by a man who knew where to point his camera and when. They tell eloquently the story of penology today.

The accompanying text, by the author-photographer, is dedicated to public understanding of how our prisons work, the men who live in them and the reasons for their living in them; it skillfully avoids a maudlin play for sympathy. "There has to be punishment," he acknowledges, "make no mistake about that . . . It is necessary as a deterrent to some who might commit crimes. But there can be both punishment and treatment. . . ." All types of prison people, inmates and personnel, are pictured and introduced. 135 pp. Chilton Company Book Division. \$4.95.

THE GOLDEN COAST by Harnett T. Kane. Double-day, \$5.

Architects going to the AIA Convention in New Orleans next month will especially enjoy this profusely illustrated book about the American Gulf Coast — its fabulous story, its zestful people — from the Florida Keys to the Rio Grande. The historic, romantic, "different" city of New Orleans, the river, the plantations, the Mardi Gras, the architecture. An exciting sampler. — P.S.

— AIA —

REHABILITATION CENTER PLANNING — AN ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE by F. Cuthbert Salmon, AIA, and Christine F. Salmon, AIA. This 9x12-inch, 160-page guide includes more than 200 drawings, organization charts, plans, and illustrations of equipment and a 32-page supplement with a selection of plans and programs of rehabilitation centers in the United States and Canada. Comprehensive, up to date, invaluable to architects, sponsors of multiple disability rehabilitation centers, and all who are concerned with housing, treating, and training the physically handicapped. Pennsylvania State U. Press. \$12.50.

CONTEMPORARY STRUCTURE IN ARCHITECTURE by Leonard Michaels. Deals with all structural materials; the ways in which they are used, the principles governing the whole range of structural evolution from skeleton frame to exterior shell, and critically analyzes their effects and influences on architectural design. 229 pages. Illus. Reinhold. \$12.00.

MATERIALS & METHODS IN ARCHITECTURE edited by Burton H. Holmes. From the plywood roof of a small house to the glass walls of Lever House is the range of articles in this book. Full of detailed information on new trends in materials and their uses by such architects and engineers as Pierro Belluschi, Eero Saarinen, Pier Luigi Nervi, Fred N. Serverud, Mies Van Der Rohe and Carl Koch. 416 pages. Illus. Reinhold. \$5.95.

ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE BOOKS. A series of handy pocket guides to the architecture of American cities. The guides include descriptions of all major historical buildings as well as important contemporary buildings of all types — residences, office buildings, hotels, industrial buildings, etc. All are highly illustrated with photographs and each has a keyed map which makes it possible to lay out tours. Reinhold.

A GUIDE TO CLEVELAND ARCHITECTURE by Robert Gaede
66 pages. \$1.50

A GUIDE TO WASHINGTON ARCHITECTURE.
96 pages \$1.50

A GUIDE TO NEW YORK ARCHITECTURE by Huson Jackson.
72 pages \$1.50

A GUIDE TO THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE TWIN CITIES: MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL by Harlan E. McClure.
44 pages. \$1.50

A GUIDE TO SEATTLE ARCHITECTURE by Victor Steinbrueck.
56 pages. \$1.50

A GUIDE TO BOSTON ARCHITECTURE by Henry-Russell Hitchcock.
72 pages. \$1.50

A GUIDE TO THE ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA by Douglas Donnold.
80 pages. \$2.50

— AIA —

PLANT ENGINEERING PRACTICE by the editors of *Plant Engineering*. Reference work of plant operation and maintenance which presents 226 separate studies, each of which is designed to save time, work and money for the plant engineer, members of his staff, and architects and engineers doing industrial building work. The book may well be compared to an encyclopaedia; it contains over 700 pages, over 600 photographs, and over 200 other illustrations. It has a complete 12-page master index. Over 100 experts authored these studies — each a leader in his field. Dodge. \$18.50.

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING by the editors of *Architectural Record*. The tested work of hundreds of experienced architects, engineers and other building specialists has gone into this volume, which is stimulating reading for anyone concerned with planning buildings. Containing 100 studies, each case included was chosen for being a detailed, up-to-date source of specific information for which there is great current professional demand. Here are simplified cost cutting methods, new uses of old and new material, new structural systems and new mechanical and electrical equipment. 495 pages. Illus. Dodge. \$11.50.

CIVIL ENGINEERING HANDBOOK edited by Leonard Church Urquhart. 4th edition. Sections on surveying, railway, highway and airport engineering, hydraulics, stresses, concrete, foundations, sewerage and water supply have been revised, expanded and brought up to date. Flexible leather binding. McGraw-Hill. \$17.50.

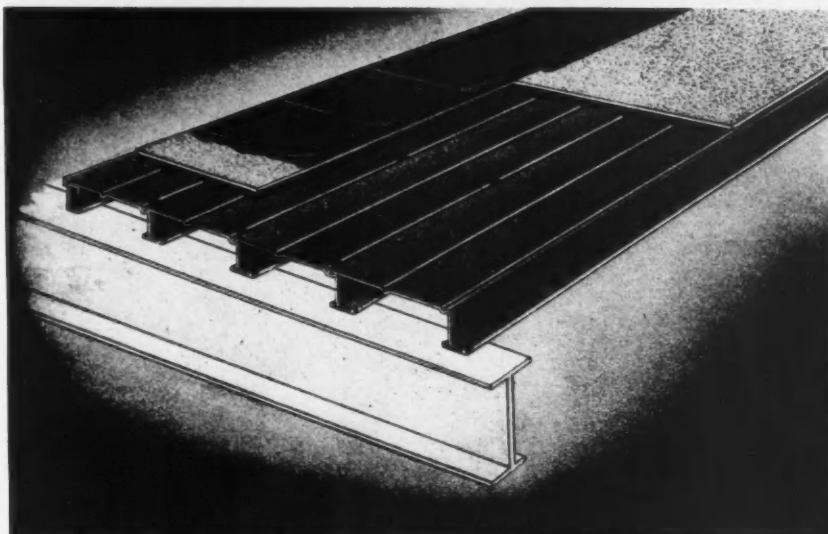
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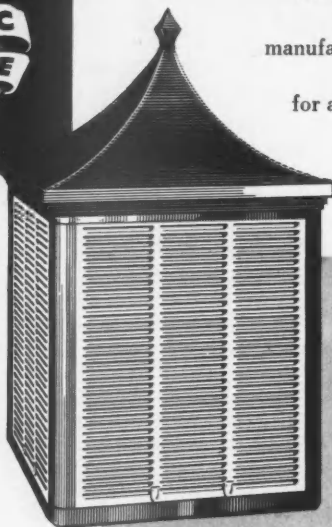
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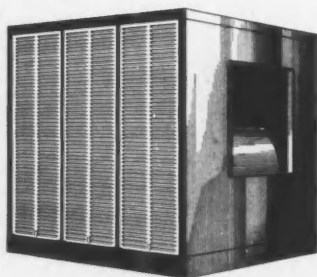
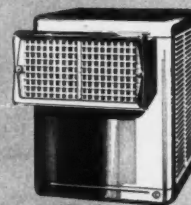
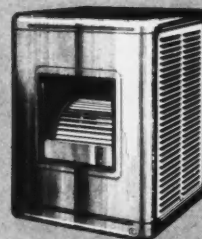
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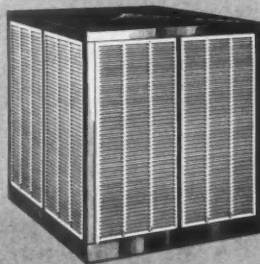


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